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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK		
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4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, :	22-CR-317(LDH)	
5	Plaintiff , :	United States Courthouse	
6	-against- :	Brooklyn, New York	
7	JOSEPH ELIAS, :	April 5, 2024	
8	Defendant. :	2:30 p.m.	
9	X		
10			
11	REDACTED TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING BEFORE THE HONORABLE LASHANN DEARCY HALL		
12	UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE		
13	APPEARANCES:		
14	7.11 7.27 110 1110 20 7		
15		REON PEACE nited States Attorney	
16	В	Y: ERIC W. SILVERBERG, ssistant United States Attorney	
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18			
19		ALLARD SPAHR LLP 675 Broadway, Ste 19th Floor	
20	N	lew York, NY 10019 Y: MICHAEL P. ROBOTTI, ESQ.	
21		NATHANIEL B. BOTWINICK, ESQ.	
22	Court Reporter: A	ndronikh M. Barna	
23		25 Cadman Plaza East crooklyn, New York	
24		718) 613-2178	
25	Proceedings recorded by mechanical stenography, transcript produced by computer-aided transcription.		

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              THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: This is a criminal cause for
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    a sentencing in the matter of U.S.A. versus Joseph Elias,
    Docket No. 22-CR-317.
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 4
              Can Counsel please state their appearance for the
    record, starting with the Government.
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              MR. SILVERBERG: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
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7
              Eric Silverberg on behalf of the United States.
8
              And joining me at counsel's table is U.S. Probation
    Officer Ashtin Audain.
9
              THE COURT: Good afternoon.
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              MR. ROBOTTI: Good afternoon, Your Honor.
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12
              Michael Robotti and Nathaniel Botwinick of Ballard
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    Spahr for Mr. Elias.
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              THE COURT: Good afternoon to you all as well.
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              You may be seated.
16
              All right, folks. We are here today for a
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    sentencing determination on the information against the
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    Defendant, Mr. Joseph Elias.
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              Now, present today are counsel for the Government,
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    as well as the Defense. Of course, the Defendant, Mr. Elias
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    is present, as well as a representative from the Probation
22
    Department.
23
              Now, on May 8th, 2023, Mr. Elias pleaded guilty to
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    Count One of the superseding information before
25
    Magistrate Judge Levy, dated also May 8th, 2023.
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Now, the sole count charges Mr. Elias with arson conspiracy. Specifically, that on or about March 22nd, 2022, within the Eastern District of New York and elsewhere, the Defendant, Joseph Elias, together with others, did knowingly and intentionally conspire to use fire to commit a felony which may be prosecuted in a court of the United States; to wit, the use of extortionate means to collect one or more extensions of credit from John Doe, an individual whose identity is known to the United States Attorney, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 894, contrary to Title 18, United States Code, Section 844(h)(1).

Now, this Court found that Mr. Elias made his plea knowingly and voluntarily and that there was a factual basis for Mr. Elias's plea. Accordingly, on June 26, 2023, the Court accepted Mr. Elias's plea of guilty to the sole count of the superseding indictment.

Now, in advance of this proceeding, I received and I reviewed a May 8th, 2023 superseding information which was filed as ECF Docket No. 39, as well as a November 17, 2023 presentence investigation report and U.S. Probation sentencing recommendation filed as ECF Dockets No. 47 and 47-1 respectively; a December 1st, 2023 letter objecting to the PSR submitted by the Defendant and filed under seal as ECF Docket No. 64; a December 8, 2023 addendum to the PSR filed under seal as ECF Docket No. 48; a December 8th, 2003 sentencing

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    victim pursuant to our victim notification obligations.
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                                                              He's
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    aware of today's proceeding. He is not present.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
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              Am I correct that you do not believe I need to hold
    any sort of evidentiary hearing to resolve any disputed issues
 5
    of fact?
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7
              MR. SILVERBERG: That's correct.
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              THE COURT: All right.
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              To the Defense, have you and your client had an
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    opportunity to read and discuss the presentence report?
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              MR. ROBOTTI: Yes, Your Honor, we have.
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              THE COURT: Okay.
              And I understand that there may be some lingering
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    objections to the report notwithstanding the addendum by the
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    Probation Department; is that correct?
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              MR. ROBOTTI: That's correct, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. I am going to get to those
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    in a moment.
              Do you have any witnesses present here today?
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              MR. ROBOTTI: No, Your Honor.
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              The Defendant's mother, Marisol Estrada, is present
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    here today to support her son, but we don't expect her to make
23
    a statement.
              THE COURT: There is two people there. Who else is
24
25
    here?
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6 MR. ROBOTTI: And I believe that's also Mr. Elias's 1 2 niece. 3 THE COURT: Good afternoon to you both. 4 All right. Do you believe that I need to hold an 5 evidentiary hearing to resolve any disputed issues of fact? 6 MR. ROBOTTI: No, Your Honor. Particularly because 7 the MDC made several admissions last night regarding the 8 conditions at the jail, so we don't think need an evidentiary 9 hearing is necessary at this time. 10 THE COURT: Okav. Do you intend to have Mr. Elias's mom speak or is 11 12 she just present to be supportive? 13 MR. ROBOTTI: She's just present to be supportive, 14 Your Honor. THE COURT: Okay. 15 16 All right. I want to talk now about the maximum 17 sentence available for the sole count in the information. 18 Now, Count One, which is an arson conspiracy, the 19 maximum term of imprisonment is 20 years. The Court may 20 impose a term of supervised release of not more than three 21 years. And because Count One is a Class C felony, the 22 Defendant is eligible for not less than one, nor more than 23 five years of probation, and that is pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 3561(c)(1). 24 25 Now, one of the following must be imposed as a

condition of probation, unless extraordinary circumstances exist, and they are a fine, restitution, or community service. Now, a maximum fine in this case is \$250,000, and that is pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 3571(b). In addition, the Court must impose a mandatory special assessment in the amount of \$100, and that is pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 3013.

Now, the PSR calculates an effective Guidelines range in this case of 77 months to 96 months of imprisonment and that is based on a total offense level of 21 and a criminal history category of four.

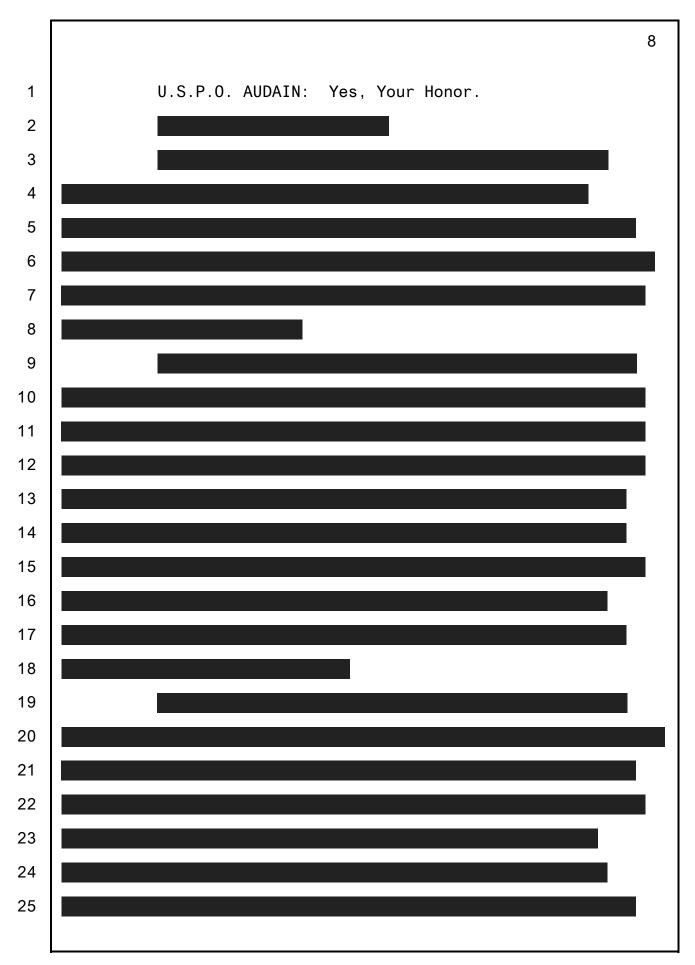
Now, as I understand it, Mr. Elias has made an objection to paragraph 3 of the PSR, specifically the statement that Mr. Elias has absconded from supervision.

Your argument is that it is more accurate to state that he failed to maintain regular contact with Pretrial Services. You also object that the statement does not include that he attempted to receive substance abuse treatment at Woodhull Hospital. I do not see a basis to sustain this objection with respect to the statement concerning that he had absconded.

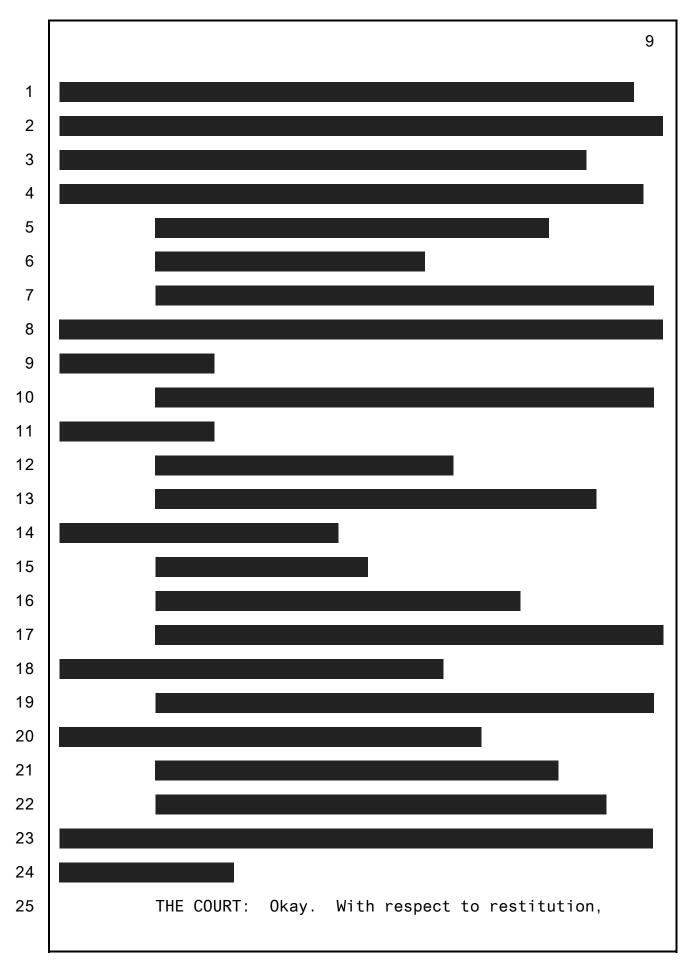
With respect to the attempt to receive substance abuse treatment from Woodhull Hospital, was that addressed in the addendum?

U.S.P.O. AUDAIN: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: That has been resolved, correct?



Andronikh M. Barna, Official Court Reporter, RPR, CRR



Andronikh M. Barna, Official Court Reporter, RPR, CRR

which is set forth in paragraph 11 of the PSR, there was an objection to the \$378,600 restitution amount that was proffered by the Government. My question is whether the information that has since been provided to the Defense with respect to restitution has provided the Defendant with the necessary information to determine whether an objection to the restitution has a basis.

MR. ROBOTTI: Yes, Your Honor, the Defendant still objects. We don't believe that the information that has been provided by the Government to date supports the amount that's stated in the PSR. In fact, we think the information provided by the Government shows that the amounts of the cars were, in fact, inflated and overstated by the victim.

THE COURT: To the insurance company?

MR. ROBOTTI: To the Government.

THE COURT: Or just to the Government?

MR. ROBOTTI: Yes, to the Government.

 $\label{eq:company:equation:company:equation} I'm not aware and I don't think we have what was submitted to the insurance company.$

THE COURT: We saw the transmittal of the documents, but I do not think I have seen them.

Can you hand them up.

MR. SILVERBERG: Your Honor, I don't have them with me. I'm happy to provide them to the Court afterwards.

On restitution, the parties were going to propose

up to you for when you think -- because you have all the

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              MR. SILVERBERG: -- about who committed and said
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    "you need to pay me."
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
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              MR. SILVERBERG: So the Defendant paid him money.
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. That is what you are calling the
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6
    stolen money.
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              MR. SILVERBERG: Yes.
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              THE COURT: The extorted money is what I --
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              MR. SILVERBERG: Yes, under false pretenses.
10
              THE COURT: Yes.
11
              MR. SILVERBERG: So the documents we've provided to
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    the Defense consist of bills of sale associated with these
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    eight BMWs that were in the yard that were burned. That is --
14
    there is also other -- you know, that's the destruction of
    property components.
15
16
              There's tax return documentation going back the last
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             The Defendant calculated his lost income figure based
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    upon one-year's worth of lost income. And so he averaged his
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    income over the prior years and is offering 88,500 as lost
20
    income. And so he's provided tax --
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              THE COURT: For the one year?
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              MR. SILVERBERG: Yes, exactly.
23
              So he's provided tax documentation reflecting his
24
    income for prior years in support of that.
25
              And I don't believe the stolen money is disputed.
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15 THE COURT: Is the problem with the method or is the 1 2 problem with calculation? 3 MR. ROBOTTI: I don't know that we're going to agree 4 to the method, Your Honor. I think we still need to take a look at that. 5 THE COURT: How is it that you think is a better 6 7 approach in terms of methodology? 8 MR. ROBOTTI: My understanding is that he should be 9 only valuing his lost income for part of the year. The arson 10 occurred in March. It wasn't for the full year. So I don't think Mr. Elias should be paying for the income he had from 11 12 January through March of that year. 13 So I think that's one issue. 14 THE COURT: So you are saying there is three months of the year, so it should be, if it is 88,000, we are talking 15 16 about three-quarters of 88,000, right? Thereabouts, right? 17 MR. SILVERBERG: Correct. 18 THE COURT: I don't do math. Somebody has a number for that. 19 20 So assuming -- there is rhyme and reason to that 21 objection. 22 MR. SILVERBERG: I understand. 23 I will say in response; so, this crime devastated the victim's business. He has not reopened. He had to 24 25 shutter his business. And so I actually think --

16 THE COURT: What is date of the crime? 1 2 MR. SILVERBERG: March 22nd, 2022, I believe. I said "I believe" because I need to look at the 3 4 exact date. It was March twenty-something, 2022. 5 THE COURT: But regardless, it has been two years and the business has not yet opened and he is only seeking one 6 7 year. 8 MR. SILVERBERG: Exactly. 9 And he won't open. He left the country. He moved. 10 He was an immigrant from Poland. He picked up and left. 11 THE COURT: Alright, well. 12 MR. ROBOTTI: And I would say we're also not aware 13 of whether he made additional income. I assume his income hasn't been zero since that time, so I think there may be an 14 offset in terms of what the lost income here is. 15 16 THE COURT: Right. But hold on. 17 There is a reason why, at least in his own mind, he 18 truncated it to one year and at a certain point he gave up the 19 business and he moved to another country. It is not going to 20 be a lost income forever. And so it seems as if the one year 21 was what seemed reasonable, which I am just going to tell you 22 that my inclination is to say that should be nine months. 23 MR. SILVERBERG: Fair enough. 24 I mention that to say from our perspective the 25 victim's request was reasonable, not seeking to take advantage

of this. I thought a year was a reasonable estimation even if it went to March 2023.

I hear Your Honor, but I don't believe that just because this crime happened in March, he's not entitled to one-year's worth of lost income.

MR. SILVERBERG: So the Defendant was -- excuse me, the victim, it was an auto body shop and he -- this crime happened in the winter. And he, it was his practice to supplement his income in the winter months, which --

THE COURT: What is the situation with the BMWs?

THE COURT: No, no. What I mean is, in terms of the amount of money, Defense Counsel is saying he thinks that the number that was assigned to each of the eight individuals was inflated somehow.

I am just curious, wouldn't the insurance paperwork provide us with kind of a sense of the value of these vehicles that is not speculative?

MR. SILVERBERG: So my understanding, there's no insurance. That's part of the problem with it.

THE COURT: He had a business that had eight BMWs and no insurance?

MR. SILVERBERG: There was no insurance, to my understanding. And that's part of the crime -- I think that's part of its -- yes, there was no insurance.

What he was doing was, he was purchasing BMWs and

refurbishing and reselling them. So his analysis for these eight BMWs consists of both the cost, the estimated resale value, and the work and the labor that he put into --

refurbished at that time.

THE COURT: Were they already refurbished?

MR. SILVERBERG: I don't know if they were all

THE COURT: If they were not refurbished, he is not going to get the benefit of the refurbished value of the car. If they had not been yet refurbished.

This is what I am going to urge you all. I am going to set this down for a restitution hearing. This seems to me like an issue that you all should be able to meet and confer on and come to an agreement on. The disagreement here, it just does not seem like it is so great that it requires court intervention, so I am going to ask for you all to confer.

I am going to set this down for a restitution hearing at the beginning of June, but with the expectation that I am not going to have to have it because you all are going to be reasonable in your approach, you are going to come up with a number that makes sense and that you will find some middle ground.

We are not going to go more than a year. Perhaps it is not nine months. Maybe it is ten months, maybe it is eleven months. But you guys are not far apart enough that I should have to spend really any time entertaining arguments on

1 | Section 844(m) offense is Sentencing Guidelines Section 2K1.3.

2 Now, given that Mr. Elias used or possessed explosive material

in connection with the commission or attempted commission of

another offense, Sentencing Guidelines Section 2X1.1 is

5 applied because the resulting offense level is greater than

that determined at Sentencing Guidelines Section 2K1.3(3).

That is pursuant to the cross reference at 2K1.3(c)(1)(B).

Now, in the plea agreement, Mr. Elias stipulated that on March 22nd, 2022 he damaged and destroyed, by means of fire, certain property located at Magnum Automotive Body Shop for the purpose of collecting or attempting to collect any extension of credit or to punish a person for the non-repayment thereof. Thus, Sentencing Guidelines Section 2E2.1 is the guideline for the substantive offense. That section provides for a base offense level of 21.

Now, a dangerous weapon, specifically a cocktail constituting an explosive material, was otherwise used, therefore, four levels are added. And that is pursuant to Sentencing Guidelines 2E2.1(b)(1)(B), bringing the total offense level to 24.

Two levels are subtracted, however, as Mr. Elias has accepted responsibility. And that is pursuant to Sentencing Guidelines Section 3E1.1(a), which brings the offense level down to 22.

In addition, I understand the Government intends to

make a motion stating that it was notified in a timely manner of Mr. Elias's intention to enter a guilty plea and requesting a one-point reduction as a result.

Does the Government so move?

MR. SILVERBERG: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The Government's motion is granted. An additional one point is deducted. Accordingly, the total offense level here rests at 21.

Of course, the Court must take into account Mr. Elias's criminal history in calculating any Guidelines range. Now, as to Mr. Elias's criminal history, the Court calculates a total criminal history score of seventeen.

Now, according to the Sentencing Table in Chapter 5, Part A of the Sentencing Guidelines, a criminal history score of seventeen establishes a criminal history category of six. With a total offense level of 21 and a criminal history category of six, the Court calculates a corresponding advisory Guidelines range at 77 to 96 months.

The Guidelines range for a term of supervised release is one to three years.

Mr. Elias is ineligible for probation because the applicable Guidelines range falls within Zone D of the Sentencing Table.

The Guidelines fine range applicable in this case is 15,000 to \$150,000. And that is pursuant to Sentencing

the Guidelines. We are seeking a variance.

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THE COURT: All right.

Having calculated the Guidelines and considering the propriety of departure, I think that there is an agreement there is no basis for a departure here.

I must now consider the relevant factors set out by Congress in 18 U.S.C. Section 3553(a) to ensure that I impose a sentence that is sufficient but not greater than necessary to comply with the purposes of sentencing.

Now, these purposes include the need for the sentence to reflect the seriousness of the crime, promote respect for the law, and provide just punishment for the offense. The sentence should also deter criminal conduct, protect the public from future crime by the Defendant, and promote rehabilitation. In addition to the Guidelines and the policy statements, I must consider the nature and the circumstances of the offense, the history and characteristics of the Defendant, the need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among similarly situated defendants, the types of sentences available, and the need to provide restitution to any victims of the offense.

All right. I understand that the Government is arguing -- perhaps as agreed to, but nonetheless is arguing just for a Guidelines sentence. And so I am assuming you are not going to argue for any variances as well, right?

MR. SILVERBERG: No.

and I think that the basis for general deterrence in a case like this are obvious.

I do think there is also a specific need for specific deterrence in this case. The Defendant has a very substantial criminal history, including offenses that involved violence and instrumentalities of violence. We don't believe time served is an adequate sentence and we do think the Defendant poses a risk to the community.

And this isn't a theoretical concern, from the Government's perspective. When the Defendant was first arrested in this case, Defense Counsel came to us at the time of arraignment and asked us to consider an inpatient facility so the Defendant could get treatment. And very reluctantly, we agreed. And we agreed because we wanted the Defendant to get treatment.

THE COURT: Mental health treatment or substance abuse treatment?

MR. SILVERBERG: Substance abuse treatment.

And what happened was incredibly distressing, from our perspective. We believe he absconded from his inpatient facility. He did abscond. It was really, I don't think there's any -- I don't think that can --

THE COURT: Well, my determination on the objection I think answers the question, at least from the Court's perspective.

MR. SILVERBERG: Yes.

And then the Defendant went out and committed two more crimes. And so we worry about that situation again now.

I don't want to spend too much time on the cases cited by the Defendant with respect to what -- their position is that those were potentially similarly situated or analogous cases and they've asked Your Honor to avoid unwarranted sentencing disparities. In our estimation, those cases were outliers, both factually and in terms of the sentences that were imposed. There have been a number of cases in this district where courts have imposed sentences that are more in line with the Government's recommendation. And I think regardless, as with any sentencing, Your Honor will make a determination based upon the facts and circumstances of this case. And so of course we don't dispute that avoiding unwarranted sentencing disparities is an important consideration for the Court; I don't believe that a sentence at the bottom of the Guidelines range would work that effect.

THE COURT: I have a question for the Government in terms of when you said you wanted to clarify your position with respect to advocating, at sentence, the Guidelines range.

And the Probation Department's recommendation came in November of 2023? Is that right for the date of the PSR? Something around there, November of 2023?

U.S.P.O. AUDAIN: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Which was a below Guidelines range.

Without the benefit of some of the more recent information that the Court has received concerning the conditions of confinement of Mr. Elias -- and certainly the Court could turn the question to the Probation Department, but I am going to ask the question of the Government -- if in November, before the recent events occurred, a 77-month sentence was appropriate, should the Court not consider or the Government not consider revising its own recommendation in light of the information that was received, assuming that the Government's recommendation was formed prior to learning of the recent events as well?

MR. SILVERBERG: Yes, Your Honor.

So what I am saying is a clarified recommendation today, maybe it's better phrased as revised recommendation.

THE COURT: That's your revised.

MR. SILVERBERG: Or a more particular recommendation.

This information is certainly relevant. I believe that the conditions of confinement are a relevant consideration under 3553(a).

And, you know, we've responded last night about the information we've been able to get. The MDC has disputed certain aspects of the Defendant's letter, they concede other aspects. We're relaying the information. Frankly, I think

Your Honor knows we do our best to get information, pass it to the Court. I'm not taking positions on the particular factual disputes, but I think the headline is there have been issues with conditions of confinement.

Some of them cut the other way, meaning the

Defendant has a number of disciplinary infractions. We view
that as a problem and that's part --

THE COURT: No. We are absolutely not going to have a conversation about the conditions of confinement at the same time we have a discussion about his conduct. The way in which the Government conducts itself, the way in which we treat defendants is not dependent upon the way in which they behave. The conversation should not be had at the same time, not even close so that I can think that you were suggesting that there is a setoff here.

MR. SILVERBERG: I'm not. I want to be clear. I am not suggesting that. I apologize for suggesting that. I am just saying that we are doing our due diligence. We're still gathering information. And, frankly, I have more information I'm happy to give to the Court in light of the letter that was filed very late last night, which I'm happy to give now or afterwards. I'm not suggesting that the two are the same thing. All I'm saying is that we got more information. I passed it along, what I understand to be the case.

But to answer Your Honor's original question, this

information is relevant and it informs our revised sentencing recommendation.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else?

MR. SILVERBERG: Nothing else, Your Honor, unless you have any other questions.

THE COURT: No, I don't.

Okay. I will hear from the Defense.

MR. ROBOTTI: Thank you, Judge.

So I just want to take a few minutes to emphasize some points in our submissions. I appreciate the Court's indulgence of the many submissions we've had. And I understand you've read them all, so I really appreciate that and I don't want to belabor these points, but I think there are some points that bear emphasis here.

So I think we need to begin, as you will hear from Joseph in a couple of minutes, that he accepts full responsibility for his conduct here. He even said this during his plea proceeding. He understands the seriousness of the conduct. He's very sorry it occurred. If he could go back in time and do it over again, he wouldn't have done this. And so I think it's important to start with that understanding.

But I also think it's important that while Joseph accepts full responsibility, we also can't ignore what led him here. Joseph has a disease, a serious one. He has been a drug addict for his entire life. He started using drugs at

the age of twelve with marijuana, and then by his twenties he was using crack and cocaine on a nearly daily basis. And you could fast-forward to the pandemic, you know, 2020, he is in his early thirties, it hits him very hard; he hits rock bottom and he turns to heroin. And heroin, which was laced with fentanyl and Xanax, led him to unintentionally use those drugs as well.

And so his addiction at the time of this offense in 2022 was truly his darkest time. And it doesn't justify it, but it does explain how we got here. And I do think that is an appropriate consideration under 3553(a). This was not someone who, with a clear mind and clear intent, set out that night to go burn down this shop. This was someone who was in the throes of a very serious addiction.

THE COURT: Well, he could have both been in the throes of a very serious addiction and have intended, as he pleaded guilty to doing, to throwing a Molotov cocktail into this building. I mean, don't go too far.

MR. SILVERBERG: I understand, Your Honor. And I think "intent" was probably the wrong choice of words there. I'm not suggesting he did not have the legal intent or the requisite intent to commit this crime.

All I am saying is he was not someone who was sober and made this decision. He was somebody who was under a severe drug addiction at the time. And he was doing it

because he was desperate for money, because his drug addiction had eaten up all of his money and he was trying to get his son a birthday present at this time. So that's what drove this offense.

And I will say that, you know, having gotten to know Joseph over the last couple of years, he's a good man. He's a loving and caring father, and he made a mistake.

And, you know, as you heard from his mother in the letter that she wrote in support of him, he became an unrecognizable person during this drug addiction.

And he doesn't want to go back to that person. He wants to change his life and he wants to break free of this addiction. He is ready to change, Your Honor. He has three kids right now: Janiyah, who is sixteen; Xadien, who is twelve; and Leonidas who is eight. And I will say that they are what is motivating him to change his life. He is committed to changing for them because he wants to be a part of their life.

And he also has a strong support network that I think demonstrates that when he gets out he's going to be able to help turn around this addiction and help stay in treatment.

You know, the --

THE COURT: Forgive me.

MR. ROBOTTI: Sure.

THE COURT: And you will correct me where I am

wrong.

But in terms of any recent sobriety, it's been since he has been in custody. As the Court has found, he absconded from treatment. And so what I am struggling with here is the notion that with respect to this particular defendant and given the facts that I know about this particular defendant, and given the opportunities he had under the supervision of Pretrial to receive inpatient treatment, the successes occurred while he has been in custody.

And there are facilities in the federal system that have drug treatment programs, so in terms of addressing the addiction, the disease that you have raised, is it not the case that this Court could just as readily determine that treatment in custody at a facility that has such programs would be best suited to address that problem?

He did not do well on his own outside of custody, notwithstanding efforts to get him treatment.

MR. ROBOTTI: I understand that concern, but I think Joseph today is different than Joseph twenty months ago. All right? Twenty months ago was when he had just been arrested, he was still addicted to heroin. And he got out and they tried to send him to inpatient treatment and he failed at it; he did. But we are twenty months later where he hasn't used heroin, he's off heroin, he's been on treatment.

THE COURT: Right, but he has done the imprisonment

and then come out. And then, if I am -- because I am not the oracle, which I say often. So, I am not the oracle. I do not have a crystal ball, but what I do have is history. And it does not seem to me that what you are suggesting here will necessarily play out, given what I can see in the PSR and in terms of his history.

I will agree with you that it does seem as if -- he has a particularly high criminal history category, I think we can all agree. But I also agree with you that the nature of those crimes, which I think is different than the nature of the crime that he has pleaded guilty to here, but the nature of those other crimes, I can see a direct tie to his drug addiction. We have stealing from store shelves, et cetera.

And so, in effect, I could view this and liken this case where you have an overstated criminal history category, whereas not a case where I have someone who has committed violent crimes, et cetera, but these kind of more drug addiction related crimes. I will agree with you on that.

But in terms of the notion that custody here would be antithetical to treatment, I just cannot get that far.

MR. ROBOTTI: Well, I think a couple of points, Your Honor.

I do think there is a history when he was younger. He got out of state custody back in I think 2011 and he did successfully complete a drug treatment program following his

custody at that time. So I do think there is a history of him getting treatment and sticking with it.

I think the example back in July of last year, it was a failed experiment, I agree with that. But it was a different time than it is now. He has been on methadone. He has been on Suboxone. And I think, frankly, at this point the Bureau of Prisons has taken him as far as they can go in terms of treatment.

You know, in terms of his condition, as we've talked about --

THE COURT: But what is the basis for that statement?

He has been at the MDC. There are facilities that have really robust drug treatment programs, the MDC does not. So the notion that the Bureau of Prisons has taken him as far as he can go and he has been housed at the MDC and has not been housed at a facility with such robust programs I think makes that conclusion, at best, premature.

MR. ROBOTTI: Well, I think, Your Honor, that his best chance of success is going to be in the community with support from his family under tight supervision. Tight supervision. Whatever supervision conditions the Court thinks is appropriate. But he needs a support network.

THE COURT: Yes, he does.

MR. ROBOTTI: He needs help. And he has it out

there.

And by seeing his kids on a regular basis and working for them, I think he has the best chance of success.

these problems. I mean, the mental state that he has been in, as we have submitted to the Court under seal, has been dire.

And that is a direct result of the conditions there. So his success over the last twenty months in terms of making progress on his drug treatment, that is directly in spite of, not because of, the treatment that he got at the Bureau of Prisons.

THE COURT: Look, I am not going to defend the MDC to anyone. The conditions at the MDC, as far as I am concerned, are deplorable and the Court intends to take that into consideration in fashioning the appropriate sentence here.

I also intend to take into consideration those aspects of his criminal history category that I believe are driven by his drug addiction. However, some of the criminal history, I do not feel the same way about. And I do not feel the same way about the crime that is charged here in terms of how I view it.

You have asked for a time-served sentence. I just cannot get to time served. He has been in, is it eighteen months? Approximately eighteen months at this point?

MR. ROBOTTI: Twenty months.

THE COURT: Forgive me, twenty months.

We have a Guidelines range here that is at 77 to 96 months. And while that may be more than what is appropriate, more than what is sufficient, I cannot get you to time served. I am going to be honest with you. He is not going to go home today.

MR. ROBOTTI: I understand, Your Honor.

I think what we're asking for here is, give him a chance.

I mean, he has had a dire experience at the MDC over twenty months, which has been very severe punishment, and I think our submissions plus the MDC's admissions adequately demonstrate that.

He will be on a tight leash on supervised release. Okay? He has made a lot of progress since he absconded from supervision back in July of 2020, a lot of progress. He's worked very hard at that. Your Honor, you can let him out on supervised release and if he screws up, he'll go back to jail and he'll do drug treatment in jail at that point.

But I will urge you to give him a chance. I think that he will be successful if he gets out into the community and he is seeing his kids and he is working towards changing himself.

THE COURT: He will ultimately get out. But again,

he is not going home today.

MR. ROBOTTI: I understand. I hear you.

THE COURT: Just so we are all clear, that is not happening.

But, you know, ultimately -- and I have said this to other defendants -- if the evolution is genuine and if he has decided that this is what he wants to do, that decision will remain, notwithstanding the sentence I impose. If it is genuine, it cannot be conditioned upon the amount of time that I sentence him to. It just can't be.

MR. ROBOTTI: I understand that.

And look, getting him out of the MDC as soon as possible is going to help. Because what is going on there is cruel and unjust. I just think it's, frankly, a tragedy for the justice system.

THE COURT: I am not going to disagree with you.

And I will say that the Bureau of Prisons, the executive branch has put the judicial branch in an unenviable position in terms of how to fashion an appropriate sentence.

I apologize to you, sir, that you had to endure conditions that are unfit for any person, period. And I will take that into account, I assure you. And again, my apology is sincere.

District court judges in this district, as well as in the Southern District, have made an issue of this. We have

adjusted pretty consistently every sentence that we have fashioned to try and address the conditions at the MDC. Judge Furman recently wrote a lengthy opinion cited by everyone, and so it is not lost on us. And it just makes our job that much more difficult.

But beyond making our job that much difficult, the problem is, as Counsel has identified, is that these are individuals who are having to exist intolerable and inexcusable conditions in the United States of America.

So I am going to take it all into consideration, I assure you.

MR. ROBOTTI: And we appreciate that, Your Honor.

I think I would say, look, I understand Your Honor's position that he's not going home today. Okay.

If we're starting from that point, then I think he should go to the best possible treatment center that we can get him in, in the Bureau of Prisons, but I would urge the Court to keep it short. I think he's he going to have a lot of success there. I think he has demonstrated to us over the last twenty months, despite these conditions, that he is committed to getting off of drugs and I think he will be successful in whatever next program he goes to.

And then give him a chance on supervised release,

Judge. You can always send him back to jail if he screws up,

but I don't think he's going to. I think he's ready to get

out, turn the page on this past part of his life, and start being a productive member of society again and helping be there with his kids and his family and supporting them. He wants that. He wants to be a role model for them. He wants to be in their lives and I think he's going to do that. And I don't think the Court will be disappointed in him if it gives him that chance.

So we're asking Your Honor for a chance here today.

Let Joseph go out there and show you that he's ready to turn his life around.

THE COURT: I would be remiss if I did not note that I agree with the Government with respect to its assessment of the two cases that you have cited in terms of the arson cases. I do not believe that he is similarly situated to those defendants. And I am particularly thinking of the *Mattis* case which was before Judge Cogan. The facts in that case were particularly unique. He does not sit similarly situated to those defendants.

And so in assessing similarly, the determination of whether someone is similarly situated, you can imagine that the Court is not just looking to the crime but looking to the entirety of the information that the Court may have on an individual. And I am certain you are aware of the defendants at least in the *Mattis* case, neither one of them had any criminal history whatsoever and there were other unique facts

about those defendants. One was a practicing attorney who had just or had been at the time fostering a nine-year-old daughter in his home that he still resided in, in I believe it was the Bed-Stuy neighborhood. There is a lot about those individuals that is different than Mr. Elias.

And so I just need to be clear. While I appreciate those cases, I understand what motivated, at least from my perspective, the sentences that were meted out in those cases, and the facts upon which those sentences were based are not present here.

MR. ROBOTTI: And I understand that, Your Honor.

And we weren't trying to suggest that those are apples to apples comparisons.

I think what we were trying to suggest is that in those cases there certainly were a lot of mitigating factors that aren't present here, no dispute, but there are also cases out there, including those where the conduct, we thought, was more significant, more severe than Joseph's conduct in terms of, for instance, you know, burning police vehicles or in the midst of a protest where there are people around, setting fire to vehicles. Or there's one case we cited where the defendant who got twenty months actively tried to lock police officers in a burning police building. Right? And ended up getting twenty months, which is, you know, fifty months less than the bottom of Joseph's guidelines.

We were simply trying to point out that those cases had additional aggravating factors beyond what is here. And with respect to Joseph --

THE COURT: But we all have to also recognize here this is "there but for the grace of God," right?

MR. ROBOTTI: Of course.

THE COURT: I mean, because if I accept that this was a heroin-fueled endeavor by him, certainly he was not methodical in assessing how much damage may occur as a result of the Molotov cocktail. He got lucky. We all got lucky. The community got lucky.

MR. ROBOTTI: I understand that point, Your Honor.

And I think but part of what we're supposed to consider under 3553(a) are similar cases, right? So we looked out into the universe over the last couple of years and said what type of sentences have people been getting? There's no perfect case. There's no perfect comparison here.

THE COURT: Those are just too far removed from this case to be helpful. I am aware of them, but they are not helpful.

MR. ROBOTTI: I understand your point, Judge.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. ROBOTTI: Okay. Thank you.

THE COURT: First of all, did the Government want to say anything else?

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              MR. SILVERBERG: Unless Your Honor has any
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    particular questions, I don't have anything to add.
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              THE COURT: No.
 4
              Did Mr. Elias want to address the Court?
              THE DEFENDANT:
5
                              Yes.
              THE COURT: All right. If you can allow him to
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7
    please stand at the podium.
8
              THE DEFENDANT:
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              Excuse me, I'm just a little nervous. I don't speak
10
    in front of people and things like that.
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              THE COURT: That's all right.
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              THE DEFENDANT: You hear me? Hello?
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              THE COURT: Take your time.
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              THE DEFENDANT: I can't believe I'm about to say
    this, but, Your Honor, for the first time in my life, you
15
16
    know, I'm going to have to side with the Government.
17
    siding with the Prosecution because, you know, yes, I've
18
    endured a lot of hardship in my life, in jail and at the time
19
    when I was going through what I was going through, but, you
20
    know, Your Honor, what I did was wrong. What I did was very
21
    wrong.
22
              And it's not like I was in a blackout moment or
23
    anything like that, so me just going over there and knowing
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    that I did what I did, throwing four -- not one, but four --
25
    and walking away, I had no right to do that.
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So I'm siding with the Government because, you know, when I was locked up, I had a -- you know, during this confinement, like when we was going through our confinement issues, there was an inmate, a fellow inmate that I took a real liking to. He was an older man. He was very smart. He wasn't into gang-banging. And he became my roommate. He goes by the name of Mongoose. And every time we would get locked in our cell 108 plus hours a week, Mongoose would do nothing but read four, five books a day.

And, you know, I'm the type of individual that I have a disability with reading. I can read. I have a GED. I have a trade. I know how to read. It's not that I can't read. It's just that reading does two things to me. It mentally drains me so much that, like, I can have a full twelve-hour day of sleep and just read two sentences and be so tired and go right back to sleep for four, five hours. So reading was my worst subject in school. Right? And also, I have a problem comprehending. Like, I will have to read something over and over and over and over and over and over again just to get it.

So Mongoose used to read four, five books a day.

And I used to say: Mongoose, you understand what you reading?

How do you read four, five books a day?

Mongoose put his book down. And he also took a liking to me. He said: Listen, I'm gonna tell you this

because I feel like I'm not wasting my time telling you this, so I'm going to say it to you. There are three things in life that you do that will tell you who you are. One is the books you read, two is the media you take in, and three is the people you surround yourself with.

So when Mongoose said that to me, that hit home really, really hard. Because I realized that my whole life, I don't read books. I never picked up a book any time.

So I also realized that a lot of the media I took in was always negative. Like, I believed in negative stereotypes, negative things about cops, negative things about the Government and the police and this. Like, I was always antipolice.

And then I realized that the people -- I didn't even have one friend visit me or write me a letter. You see who is in the court right now, my mother.

So I realized that my life, I didn't even know myself. Right? At that point. I didn't know who I was.

And I thank God for the Federal Government because even though I was going through what I was going through, when my lawyer handed me my discovery, the first book I read in the BOP was my rap sheet. And I'm going to say "book" because my rap sheet is about this thick and it's 42 pages, front and back.

And the unique thing about the rap sheet is that it

has the most recent charge of whatever you did, crime. So you have to read it -- if you want to read it from forward to back, you have to go to the last page and read it from the last page to the front. Okay?

And when I go all the way back to the beginning of my day of crimes, or when I started getting caught for crimes, and I seen the first charge, 2002, like it was something about attempted robbery that I pleaded down to a grand larceny. But I seen how accurate, how accurate the pages was and everything in my life started flashing back to me. And I started saying: Wow, I remember I did that. I can't believe I did that. I did that, I did that, I did that, I did that. Going all the way to today.

So that's why I'm siding with the Government.

Because the first book I read was the story of my life and I started to be able to figure out who I was, and I don't think I would have been able to figure out who I was if it wasn't for my confinement.

After that, I began to read a lot. There was another three books that I read that changed my life forever.

Two is by the same author, Mitch Albom. One is named *The Five People You Meet in Heaven*. Another one is *Tuesdays with Morrie*.

And another one is a book called What Dreams May

Come, by Richard Matheson. I think a movie was done by Robin

46 Williams --1 2 THE COURT: Yes. THE DEFENDANT: -- who died and committed suicide in 3 4 real life. 5 THE COURT: Those are great books that you have just 6 identified. 7 THE DEFENDANT: Yeah. 8 Those three books changed my life forever. 9 Then, after those books, this became my favorite 10 book. I don't go anywhere without this book. 11 So I realized that, you know, I had to change the 12 people around in my life. I had to start reading and being 13 more positive and not being around the negative. And, you know, all the -- like the media, like I said, always that I 14 took in was always bad media. I always became antipolice, 15 16 anti. 17 But when I seen how accurate my rap sheet was, I 18 realized that, you know, I was always victim-blaming or 19 blaming somebody else. "Mom, they messing with me. Oh, they messing with me. They messing with me." I never looked at 20 21 me, Your Honor. I never took the responsibility. This is the 22 first time in my life that I'm taking that responsibility. 23 THE COURT: Thank you. 24 THE DEFENDANT: And I know that, you know, the cops 25 and everybody, everybody's just decent people trying to do

their job. I understand that now.

So with that, we prepared a statement. And before I read the statement that me and my attorney prepared, I have this other book. It's a great book. It's called --

THE COURT: I have that book in my house and in my chambers. My mother gave it to me.

THE DEFENDANT: I wanted to give one to my mom, but I don't think I -- I need this book for me. But I'm definitely going to buy her one.

And this is a day-by-day book. I wanted to read today, April 5th, into the record.

THE COURT: Please, yes.

THE DEFENDANT: "Let Me fill you with my Love, Joy, and Peace. These are Glory-gifts, flowing from my living Presence. Though you are an earthen vessel, I designed you to be filled with heavenly contents. Your weakness is not a deterrent to being filled with My Spirit; on the contrary, it provides an opportunity for My Power to shine forth more brightly.

As you go through this day, trust me to provide the strength you need moment by moment. Don't waste energy wondering whether you are adequate for today's journey. My Spirit within you is more than sufficient to handle whatever this day may bring. That is the basis for your confidence. In quietness (spending time alone with Me) and confident trust

(relying on My sufficiency) is your strength."

THE COURT: Isn't it incredible how that book always seem to get it right, what you need on that day?

THE DEFENDANT: I feel so, so connected to it.

THE COURT: Yes, me too.

THE DEFENDANT: And, Your Honor, another thing I want to say, I want to say before I'm ready for you to pass sentence on me, is the Our Father prayer.

But before I even get there, I want to say that, you know, I've always been an independent person.

This is hard for me to do. Like, this is one of my fears, talking in front of everybody right now. Like, this is a very, very hard moment for me right now. So I'm sorry if I'm taking too much time. Just please, everybody, bear with me.

I've always thought I can do everything on my own and that I never needed others. I always tried to be independent that way. And, you know, I realized that I need people in my life and I need help.

My attorney doesn't think that I need any more jail time. He thinks that I need treatment. My mother thinks that I need treatment, I don't need any more jail time. But they're from the outside looking in; I'm from the inside looking out. I just think that I need to bow out and ask for help. My pride has kept me in prison from that, from being

able to ask for help.

So no matter what you may sentence me today to -time served, program, or more jail time -- the only thing I am
asking is that you please help me. Please.

And with that, I will read the Our Father. I will say the Our Father prayer, because I know it by heart, and I'll be ready for you to pass judgment on me.

THE COURT: All right.

THE DEFENDANT:

Our Father who art in heaven, Hallowed be Thy Name.

Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done, on earth as it is in Heaven.

Give us this day our daily bread. And please forgive us for our sins, as we forgive those who sinned against us. Please forgive us for our trespasses, as we forgive those who trespassed against us. And please forgive us for our indebtedness as we forgive those who are indebted to us. We forgive them.

Please lead us away from temptation and deliver us from evil. For yours is the power, the glory, the honor and the strength, forever and ever and ever and ever.

In the name of Jesus, hallelujah, Lord.

I pray today and I ask that you keep all these people in this room with me safe, their friends, their colleagues. Keep the Judge safe, her family safe, everyone in

(In open court; all parties present.)

THE COURT: You all can be seated.

All right, folks. I want to thank the parties for their arguments here today.

But I want to also especially, again, recognize Mr. Elias for the very honest statement that you gave to the Court. What you offered to the Court in terms of your view of yourself and your crimes, I have to say, is somewhat extraordinary and it is not often that this Court hears someone recognize in the way that you recognized and accepted responsibility for your conduct. And so, it was particularly moving to this Court. And as I told you, I heard you and I will take what you had to say into consideration.

That said, it is but one of many factors that I must take into consideration in fashioning a sentence that I believe is sufficient but not greater than necessary to comport with the aims of sentencing. I need to look to who you are as an individual, the crime that was committed here, which I believe you recognize completely and fully the seriousness of this particular crime.

Among many things that you said, I was particularly impressed by the fact that you did not sort of attribute your conduct exclusively to your difficulties with drug addiction but took responsibility and ownership over that, over that conduct. That is not to say that your attorney's argument to

this Court that you have suffered from a disease of drug addiction were incorrect. And I think that when I look at your criminal history here, which has resulted in a particularly high criminal history score, that many of the crimes that you committed that contributed to that score were crimes that I think are easily tied to your drug addiction. There are some crimes in here, a couple of others, a couple of the crimes in here that you received criminal history category points for that perhaps there's some connection, but it is a less, I think, direct connection to your drug addiction.

And so while I intend to vary downwards, as I believe the criminal history score here is overstated, it does not wipe out the criminal history altogether. But I do intend to vary downward in recognition that, in its own way, the criminal history score here is overstated.

I also indicated that I intend to take into account the conditions of confinement that you have had to endure since you have been in custody, and I intend to do so.

In looking at the various factors that I must in fashioning a sentence, I also have to take into account rehabilitation. Now here, your rehabilitation, in my mind, you have indicated to this Court, I think, a genuine willingness and desire to rehabilitate your life. I do, however, believe that your ability to fully rehabilitate yourself is going to be tied to treatment that you need to

receive, for drug treatment, and I think that that is almost undeniable. And there has been a question about where that treatment should take place. And I think that I did not hide the fact that I believe that the Bureau of Prisons, not the MDC, has programs that will allow you to obtain drug treatment.

And specifically, I am contemplating the RDAP program. I do not know if you have heard of that, sir. Have you?

All right. It is a drug treatment program that is provided by the Bureau of Prisons.

And so I am fashioning a sentence here today that I believe takes into account all of the various factors set out in 3553(a), including the rehabilitation, your history and characteristics, the need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities.

And there is certainly a punishment component, right? As you know that there is. You have been honest with this Court and, therefore, undoubtedly honest with yourself that there will be a punishment component to this.

And so I will tell you that looking at the criminal history category and varying downward moves me -- if I had to assign it by number in the criminal history categories, I will tell you that moves me down, my assessment, closer to a Criminal History Category IV. So that is really where I think

is the starting point here, which is a 57- to 71-month Guidelines range. I believe that is the appropriate starting point. The Guidelines calculation that I calculated is the correct calculation, but in recognition of what I believe is an overstated criminal history category, my starting point is at Criminal History Category IV, which is 57 to 71 months.

In addition, as I indicated, I will take into consideration the conditions of confinement that Mr. Elias has had to endure. And in doing so, I hope to send a message to Mr. Elias that I believe that those conditions were intolerable and a message to the Government that it better fix them. If they believe that in this particular case a sentence higher than that which I impose is appropriate, then the Government needs to do its job so that the Court is enabled to do its job unfettered by the conditions of confinement as a consideration.

And again, I want to have a sentence here that will allow Mr. Elias to participate in a drug treatment program which has its minimum time periods attached to it.

So with that, the Court intends to sentence Mr. Elias to 42 months in custody.

You have already served, sir, 20 months in custody, which means by a straight count that leaves you 22 months in custody. And of course that does not take into consideration the time that you may accrue as good time served.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.

THE COURT: I believe that sentence, sir, is sufficient but not greater than necessary to comport with the aims of sentencing.

And I hope that you can see that it also reflects that the Court sees great potential in you and your ability to turn your life around.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right.

All right. Now, I need to also determine whether to and for how long to impose any term of supervised release.

In deciding a term of supervised release, the Court is required by statute to consider the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. Section 3583(c). Those factors, in many ways, mirror the factors set out in 3553(a) and they include the nature and the circumstances of the offense; the history and characteristics of the defendant; the need to afford adequate deterrence to criminal conduct; the need to protect the public from further crimes of the defendant; the need to provide the defendant with needed educational or vocational training, medical care or other correctional treatment in the most effective manner; the need to avoid unwarranted sentence disparities among defendants with similar records who have been found guilty of similar conduct; the need to provide restitution to victims; the kinds of sentences available and

any other pertinent policy statements.

Now, the Probation Department has recommended a two-year period of supervised release.

Does the Government wish to make any argument with respect to a supervised release period?

MR. SILVERBERG: We defer to Probation in its recommendation.

THE COURT: All right.

Can I hear from the Defense. Do you have a position with respect to supervised release?

MR. ROBOTTI: Your Honor, we agree that two years is sufficient.

THE COURT: Yes. I do as well.

So, Mr. Elias, I am going to sentence you to a period of two years of supervised release.

I must alert you that if you violate any of the conditions of your supervised release, I may sentence you up to two years in prison without credit for your prerelease imprisonment or time previously served on post-release supervision.

In addition, I must let you know that during your period of supervised release, you must abide by the following mandatory conditions of supervised release, and they are that you must not commit another federal, state or local crime;

You must not unlawfully possess a controlled

substance;

You must refrain from any unlawful use of a controlled substance;

You must submit to one drug test within 15 days of release from imprisonment and at least two periodic drug tests thereafter as determined by the Court;

You must cooperate in the collection of DNA as directed by the Probation Officer.

Sir, you shall also abide by the following standard conditions of supervised release.

They are that you must report to the federal probation office in the federal judicial district where you are authorized to reside within 72 hours of release from imprisonment unless the probation officer instructs you to report to a different probation office or within a different time frame;

After initially reporting to the Probation Office, you will receive instructions from the Court or the probation officer about how and when to report and you shall report as instructed;

You shall not knowingly leave the federal judicial district where you are authorized to reside without first getting permission from the Court or the probation officer;

You shall answer truthfully the questions asked of you by the probation officer;

You shall live at a place approved by the probation officer;

And if your plans change with respect to where you live or anything about your living arrangements, including the people you live with, you shall notify the probation officer at least ten days before the change;

If notifying the probation officer at least ten days in advance is not possible due to unanticipated circumstances, you shall notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of the change or expected change;

You shall allow the probation officer to visit you at any time at your home or elsewhere and you shall permit the probation officer to take any items prohibited by the conditions of your supervision that the probation officer observes in plain view;

You shall work full time. That is at least 30 hours per week at a lawful type of employment;

If you do not have full-time employment, you shall try and find full-time employment unless the probation officer excuses you from doing so;

If your plans change with respect to where you work or anything about your work, including your position or job responsibilities, you shall notify the probation officer at least ten days before the change;

If notifying the probation officer in advance is not

possible due to unanticipated circumstances, you shall notify the probation officer within 72 hours of becoming aware of the change or expected change;

You shall not communicate or interact with someone you know is engaged in criminal activity;

If you know someone has been convicted of a felony, you shall not knowingly communicate or interact with that person without first getting permission of the probation officer:

If you are arrested or questioned by a law enforcement officer, you shall notify the probation officer within 72 hours;

You shall not own, possess or have access to a firearm, ammunition, destructive device, or dangerous weapon. That is anything that was designed or was modified or the specific purpose of causing bodily injury or death to another person, like a Taser;

You shall not act or make any agreement with a law enforcement agency to act as a confidential human source or informant without first getting permission of the Court;

The probation officer determines based on your criminal record, your personal history and characteristics, as well as the nature and circumstances of your offense;

The probation officer, with prior approval of the Court, may require you to notify the person about the risk and

you must comply with that instruction.

The probation officer may contact the person and confirm that you have notified the person of the risk;

You shall follow the instructions of the probation officer related to the conditions of your supervision.

All right. The Court circulated to the parties a list of four special conditions that the Court was seeking to impose. However, what I did realize is while there is a mental health treatment component that is laid out here, there is no drug treatment that is laid out here. And so what I want to make clear is that the Probation Department, at its discretion, may determine whether drug treatment is necessary in this case as a result of an evaluation that shall be conducted upon his release from custody.

Is there language that you, by any chance, have on that?

U.S.P.O. AUDAIN: It's similar to the --

THE COURT: Right, it just says "drug treatment."

U.S.P.O. AUDAIN: Yes. "Drug treatment evaluation."

THE COURT: All right.

So to be clear, Mr. Elias will participate in a drug treatment evaluation within -- give me the time frame.

U.S.P.O. AUDAIN: Thirty days.

THE COURT: Within 30 days of release from custody.

And the Probation Department, at its discretion,

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    will have the ability to order that Mr. Elias participate in a
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    drug treatment program.
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              All right. So, did you have an opportunity to read
4
    the other four special conditions?
              MR. ROBOTTI: We did, Your Honor. We went over that
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    with Mr. Elias.
6
7
              THE COURT: All right.
8
              Are the reasons for the Court's imposition of each
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    of those conditions, including the drug treatment, apparent to
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    you on the face of the condition?
              MR. ROBOTTI: They are, Your Honor. Thank you.
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12
              THE COURT: All right.
13
              And do you waive the reading of each of those
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    conditions for the purposes of this proceeding?
15
              MR. ROBOTTI: We do. Thank you.
16
              THE COURT: All right.
17
              Did you sign the document that was circulated?
                                                               Just
18
    so that I can have a record of its disclosure to you.
19
              I think somebody has it.
20
              MR. ROBOTTI: Yes.
21
              THE COURT: Okay.
22
               (Pause in proceedings.)
23
              THE COURT: All right.
24
              The special conditions of supervised release, which
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    has been executed by the parties as well as the Defendant, has
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been marked as Court Exhibit No. 1 and the parties have agreed to waiving the reading of the special conditions for the record.

All right. With respect to restitution, we discussed that earlier. Again, we have a restitution hearing set for June 12th at 2:30 p.m. to the extent that the parties are unable to come in agreement on a restitution amount, but I am hopeful that you will.

I have to order that Mr. Elias pay a mandatory special assessment in the amount of \$100.

I do, however, decline to impose a fine, as it appears Mr. Elias is unable to pay one.

Now, Mr. Elias, I want to apprise you of your rights with respect to an appeal.

Sir, you have a statutory right to appeal your sentence under certain circumstances, particularly if you believe that your sentence is contrary to law. However, I must remind you that pursuant to paragraph 4 of your agreement with the Government, you agreed not to appeal your conviction or sentence if the Court imposed a sentence of imprisonment of 105 months or below, which I did today.

Any notice of appeal must be filed within 14 days of the entry of a judgment or within 14 days of a filing of a notice of appeal by the Government.

If requested, the Clerk will prepare and file a

notice of appeal on your behalf.

If you cannot afford to pay the cost of an appeal or for appellate counsel, you have the right to apply for leave to appeal in forma pauperis, which means you can apply to have the Court waive the filing fee. And on appeal, you may also apply for court-appointed counsel.

Now, it is my intention, unless there is an objection by the Defense, to recommend Mr. Elias be housed at the Fort Dix facility and referred to the RDAP program.

MR. ROBOTTI: There is no objection, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. That recommendation will be made.

Mr. Elias, I want to say this to you and to your mom.

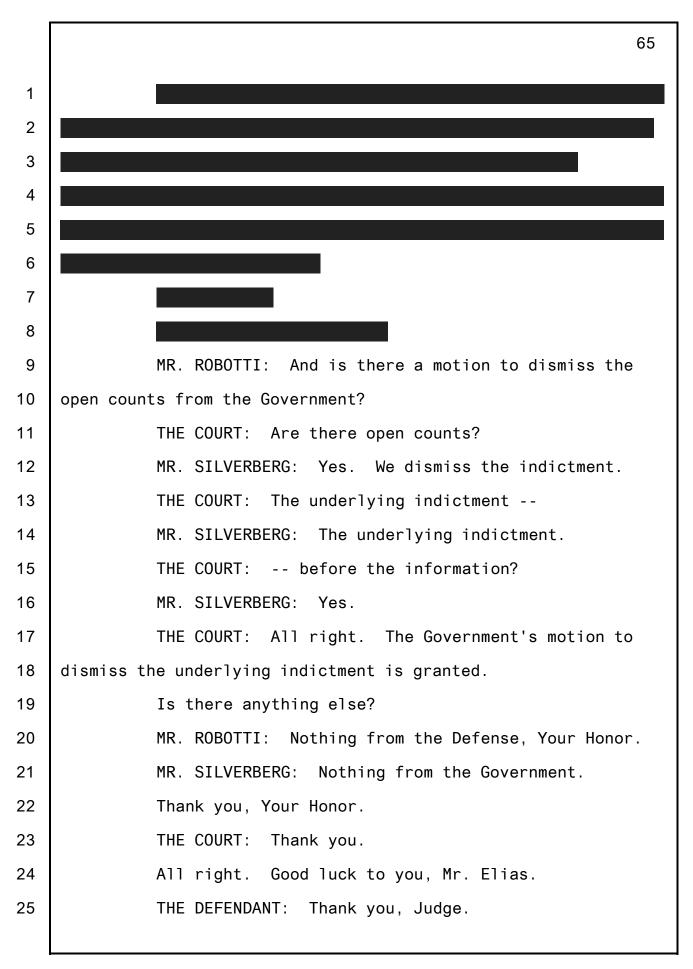
I understand that -- especially to your mom -- that you were hoping that the Court will release him today and I am sorry that the outcome is it not what you had hoped, but he will be home soon. And when he gets home, the hard work that you all have to do will begin. If he is going to be successful, he is going to need your help. He has asked this Court for help, and I promise you I will do all that I can to help him, but I suspect he is going to need your help as well.

Fair enough?

MS. ESTRADA: Yes.

THE COURT: All right.

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               Is Mr. Elias going to be residing in this district
1
 2
    once he is released?
 3
              Where is his home? Is it in the Eastern District?
 4
              U.S.P.O. AUDAIN: It is.
5
              THE COURT: All right.
6
              So, Mr. Elias, because you are going to likely
7
    reside in the Eastern District of New York, that means that I
8
    will be supervising you.
              So this will be the beginning of our journey
9
10
    together, yes?
11
              THE DEFENDANT:
                               Yes.
12
              THE COURT: And I expect great things from you, sir.
13
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
              THE COURT: All right.
14
15
              Are there any other matters that I need to resolve?
16
              MR. SILVERBERG: Nothing from the Government,
17
    although I believe there may be an application from the
    Defense.
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 1
                  THE COURT:
                                  Thank you.
 2
                  Good luck to you, ma'am.
 3
                  (Matter concluded.)
 4
 5
 6
     I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter.
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 8
                                                       April 10, 2024
           /s/ Andronikh M. Barna
 9
             ANDRONIKH M. BARNA
                                                        DATE
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